The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869. NUMBER 14.

FOREIGN.

The Political Crisis in France.

Imperial Concessions to the Legislative Bodies.

Resignation of the Ministry Accepted.

The Irish Church Bill Passed in the House of Lords.

Splicing of the French Cable with the Land Line at Miquelon.

Great Britain.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL PASSED IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 13.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed in the House of Lords last evening. The Earl of Chancery moved that the bill be read a third time three months hence. He opened the debate in a speech in support of his motion. He admitted that the temper of the country, in the late elections, was favorable to the bill, but the details were then unknown to the people. He believed if the matter be tested now the bill would be rejected.

Earl Derby said, beyond opposing the second reading, he had committed himself by giving a silent vote. His objections to the bill were not lessened. Its encroachment on affluence in clerical endowment and disendowment, lives with the disendowment introduced, the established Church can still, with a miserable pittance, absolutely insufficient for the purpose. He wrote vote for the amendments if pressed, but he advised their withdrawal, so as to throw the responsibility of the rejected reasonable amendments on the Commons. He hoped the Lords would firmly resist all attempts of the Commons to modify the amendments.

Further discussion ensued, after which the Earl of Chancery's amendment was withdrawn.

Earl Granville opposed the motion. The feelings of the country were in favor of the bill, and he would regret if this opportunity to restore peace were lost through the tapestry of one party, or the ugly spirit of the other, which, indeed, was the chief obstacle concerning endowment, and pronounced it as a bill to settle the question of religious equality.

The bill was then read a third time, and the question reserved, shall the bill pass?

The Earl of Devon moved as an amendment the extension of the clause permitting bishops to be resident in their seats, and spoke in favor of his motion.

Earl De Grey, on the part of the government, supported the amendment.

Earl Cairns opposed any alteration of the amendments. He thought it no greater anomaly to allow bishops to reside in their seats than for any other citizen. Such a change would be a breach of faith.

The Earl of Carnarvon supported the amendment. He urged the point that if the Bishops were allowed to have their seats, the substance should be gone but the shadow be retained. He thought it better that the measure be final and complete.

Lord Salisbury hoped the incumbency of the privilege of the seats of Bishops when vacated, would not be abrogated.

After further discussion the Lords divided, with the following result: For the amendment, 181; against, 146.

The principle of concurrent endowment was then agreed to without a division.

Lord Cranbrook moved that Ireland be struck out of the bill as a late hour their Lordships adjourned.

THE SPEECH MADE BY GLADSTONE.

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A motion occurred at Rochdale, between two parties of fishers, one belonging to the Irish, the other to the Scotch, in consequence of anti-men. The fighting was severe and many were injured, one fatally.

THE BILL ON THE CHAIN QUESTION.

The Star to-day says the intervention of Americans has undoubtedly helped to prolong the insurrection in Cuba. The government, it is true, has resolutely declined to be drawn into any of those hostilities with Spain, but the Lords of America have construed, on their own initiative, the spirit of the neutrality laws.

The Advertiser says the Irish Church bill will not be committed by another nation, at the very time it is enacting redress for them.

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William Whitbrop, United States Consul at Malta, is dead.

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THE POLITICAL CRISIS—SPECIMENS OF THE EMPEROR'S NEW DRESS.

PARIS, July 13.

As predicted would be the case, in previous despatches, the Emperor Louis Napoleon yields his assent to the demand of the Legislative Body, the nature of which has already been stated. The change in the Ministry is not announced, but a reorganization of the Cabinet, within a short time, is certain. Throughout the whole of this crisis the Emperor has displayed remarkable tact and shrewdness. He invited nearly all the Deputies to the Corps Legislatif to a dinner at the Tuileries on St. Cloud, this week. He cajoled playfully with many of them, of all shades of opinion, giving expression to many of those piquant sayings so attractive to Frenchmen. For instance, to one, by whom he had been taken up the bottom hole, he said: "Ah, Monsieur Rabot, you mean to take hold of my coat for fear I may pull back." To a group of several with whom he was conversing on the situation, he said: "You begin to treat me like the old lion in the fable, saying 'let us see, what will he do next?' Well, and leave me nothing but my mane, which is considered harmless." To another he said: "The situation is clear enough; you have to choose between the empire and revolution, and between neither can the choice be hard to see." To orders to the effect it will give full satisfaction to the liberal aspirations of all parties, but have focused in their completeness the full measure of power ascribed in the constitution." While the Emperor's confidence in the past few days is regarded as serious, it is not considered as likely to end the agitation for further concessions and reforms.

PARIS, July 13.

It is officially announced that the Senate will be convoked for August 9; that the session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued, and that the resignations of the Ministers have been accepted, but they continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

LAYING OF THE FRENCH CABLE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

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The despatch from the Great Eastern, dated Trinity Bay, announcing her arrival off Miquelon, that a cable had been successfully laid to that point, and that the latter had been joined to the shore cable connecting with the land office there.

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A CATHOLIC BISHOP SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

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Bishop Litz has been convicted before a civil court of uttering doctrines subversive of public order, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

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The new constitution has been proclaimed, and is received with much enthusiasm by the people.

Spain.

THE NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

MADRID, July 13.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, General Prim; Minister of the Marine, Admiral Topete; Minister of State, Silvela; Minister of the Interior, Sagasta; Minister of Agriculture, Zorrilla; Minister of Finance, Aforcas; Minister of Justice, Beiza; Minister of the Colonies, Rosetta.

PROTESTANT BURIAL IN A CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

The remains of a Spanish lady who died in the Protestant faith were interred to-day in the general cemetery. This is the first case of the denial of a Propriest in the cemetery which has occurred under the recent order of the Alcalde permitting and defending such funerals. Nearly 900 Socialist Protestants were present. There was no disturbance.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 13.

MONEY MATTERS.

The Sunday Post publishes the names of voters on bills passed in the Legislature by bribery, and promises to give a list of those who entered the Legislature poor, and are now rich. The effect creates much excitement among politicians.

THE CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

Members of the Cuban Junta deny that any expedition has left New London, as stated by the evening papers. They say there is no intention of sending anything more at present. Since the declaration of Concourta's expedition, affairs have been managed with great secrecy, and the Junta declines information to the press.

VIOLATIONS OF THE REVENUE LAW.

District Attorney Pierrepont has begun investigation of alleged violation of revenue laws by cigar dealers, and illegal form of arrest of Deputy Marshals.

MONEY.

There was a slight reversal of the money statistics near the close of the day's business, many brokers paying 7 per cent in gold. There are no signs of any great stringency in money matters. The Secretary has changed his mind about purchasing bonds, owing to the recent advance. The report was also contradicted at the Sub-Treasury, and is generally discredited.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of gold to Europe will be larger than for some time past.

NEWS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Sunday Post, commenting on the recent leaks of news in the Treasury Department, says it was left with a miserable pittance, absolutely insufficient for the purpose. He wrote vote for the amendments if pressed, but he advised their withdrawal, so as to throw the responsibility of the rejected reasonable amendments on the Commons. He hoped the Lords would firmly resist all attempts of the Commons to modify the amendments.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

THE LAKE PARK MATTER.

On behalf of the celebrated Lake Front bill as relates to the sale of the three blocks on Michigan avenue extending from Randolph to Monroe street is now brought practically before the public by the formal action of the first instalment of the purchase money. It will be remembered that the Legislature declared the title to so much of the Lake Park as lies south of Monroe street to be in the city, and to be at the disposal of the city, the proceeds to be used for park purposes. The same law provided that upon the payment of $500,000 over to the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Michigan Central Railway Companies, the three blocks of said park, north of Monroe street as it now is, the property of said companies, $200,000 to be paid within three months, and if, within three months from the date of the act, the Common Council of Chicago refused to quit-claim to said companies said piece of land, and to said blocks, then the said roads were to be discharged from paying the other instalments of the $500,000. The act bears date April 16, and the four months will expire August 13. The railways have made a tender of the $200,000, which has been accepted without prejudice.

The controversy upon the subject now rests upon the question of the construction of the Common Council in executing the act. In estimate the three blocks as having a value of from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000. The companies refused to pay more than $500,000, and went to the Legislature and obtained the act specifying the city of Chicago to take that sum.

When the matter was brought before the Council on Monday night there was considerable excitement, and various orders were given to have legal opinions taken. If there is any purpose to contest the validity of that part of the act, the Council ought to have taken some steps in that way. The law has been in force three months, and apparently, the Council is an unprepared actor, as if the subject was a new one. One Alderman gravely secured the Council that the fund in the hands of Fort Dearborn to be used for "sale" is in the Law Library hunting up precedents and authorities pertaining to the subject, and, upon that assurance, the matter is subject was referred to a committee, to report "something" two weeks hence.

It looks as if, in the case in which the city might have taken steps to secure a fair consideration for the land has been wasted, and there is danger that, under a fear of losing the remainder, $500,000, the Council will, during the few days may left, virtually and practically accept the terms of the act of the Legislature. This matter should have been settled long before now, and now the Council is under which must now be had is the low water line are left.

MR. BORIE ON NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.

Contrary to the general supposition, Secretary Borie's brief connection with the Navy Department was signalized by the first enactment of an official act. The degree of contempt in which this act was performed is already known to the public by the subject of criticism, inasmuch that Borie, though retired from office, is not permitted to feel in that peaceful oblivion to which it was supposed his services entitled him at the hands of New Hampshire, through both its Legislature and Historical Society, invited Mr. Robeson to reassume the rank and wherein Mr. Borie made his mark, we cannot avoid discussing.

Mr. Borie's official act was to change the names of fifty-nine vessels of the navy, taking forty-two of his new names from the British naval register, and making up the balance out of his own head, or, we may say, from the head of Admiral Porter's list. That forty-two of the names of our vessels should be the same as forty-two of those of Great Britain is a happy source of humor, for which we give Mr. Borie due appreciative smile. Should the United States go to war with Great Britain, we will have the American ship Atlas receiving the fire of the British ship Atlas; Her Britannia of Majesty's Goliath hailing the American war ship Goliath, and the Admiral's flagship Medina attacking the Admiral's flagship Medina,—all of which renders history exciting and easy for beginners, as there is not fewer to study to remember. It is true there will be those who will think that these vessels, which won impassible honor under the names of the Nahant, Catskill and Nantucket, under which they have they may be ashamed to sail under the names of Defiance, Dragon and Rodger, might not be compelled to exchange these names which are now part of the history of both navies at the siege of Charleston, the siege of Richmond and the capture of New Orleans, by substituting for them the rapid and empty names of English vessels which have never been settled. Admiral Porter should remember that the names of Washington and the League, Constellation and Mahopac—are shorn of their history by being rechristened the Centaur, Swift and Castor! The Saginaw, named after the Present Schuyler, of pride, after his own custody, now receiving the supplied name of Swift. The explosive name of Oneida is dropped for Bonista. Tippecanoe, emblem of United military and peaceful triumph, is Vesuvius. Even the Miami, name, the birthplace of Andrew Jackson, gives place to Mohis. Bush-master-ha, from an old Indian Chief and friend of Penn, is changed to Cachalot.

If this is changing cherished and patriotic associations, for the sake of a uniformity of nomenclature, it will be well enough for some substantial motive. The new names are not lovely, as names like Trafalgar, Chesapeake, or Plattsburgh would be, but they are familiar to many of the people, and will not have they any touching or patriotic associations. Their effect is obliterate history in very like what would follow an army order changing the name of the battle of Fort Donelson to Floyd's retreat, or of Vicksburg to Pemberton's surrender.

But many of these names are conferred in violation of the spirit of the statute. That law declares that the vessels of more than 70 guns shall be named after States, those between 30 and 70 after States; those between 20 and 30 after cities, and those under 20 as the Secretary may direct. The clear intention of the American navy shall carry our American names wherever they go. The late Secretary has given the names of States to seven of those vessels which have not a third of guns, and to vessels which must now be had in the low water that are left.

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CHEAP LABOR.

An attempt is being made in the country to array the workingmen's unions in hostility to the introduction of Chinese labor, on the ground that the Chinese will underwork and supersede the more skilled workingmen of the United States. We regret that the spirit of hostility to labor here or there, of whatever nationality it is from, is just as short-sighted and mistaken in its aim as the old enmity of labor unions to the introduction of new machinery and mechanical inventions. If China sends over a million or 100,000 Chinese and women within five years, we shall need the services of at least 100,000 American workingmen as foremen to manage their work, and twenty or thirty times that number, who might have organized laborers without the cheap supply of foreign labor, will become employers, superintendents and capitalists. The mistake the members of the trades-unions make is in supposing that they are to be always working for wages merely. That may be the condition in some countries, but in this it is not here. They should be aiming to become employers, and demanding the right to make laborers their preference for Sobuyler Colfax as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, but of John T. Hoffman as the Democratic candidate for the same.

We are not prepared to say at present judge, by choice on either side would give this country less surprise or more pleasure. Political position, however, are quite in the habit of taking their nominations from those who intend to vote their tickets, and a paper that claims to be good Yeoi' and a good Democrat should not shine too much to admit of its attaining a reputation as a prophet. It is quite possible, however, that the Sun, with a little for such reputation, provided it maintains one for shining, and that it certainly does.

The attempt of the counsel for Yerger to test the question of the legality of military tribunals in the unreconstructed States before Chief Justice Chase, instead of before the whole bench of the Supreme Court whose circuit includes the State, has given politicians a hope that the greater responsibility of a decision by the full court would result in a reconsideration of the opinion of the late Chief Justice Taney, and a reversal of the decision of Judge Chase. Such a result would be a great misfortune to the country. The jurisdiction of military tribunals over citizens in the unreconstructed States is the only means of protection to the loyal people of those States, and the only means of preventing the restoration of the rebel power. The Democrats of Mississippi are greatly self-tinged of being out of the politics of the country. They regret having defeated the new constitution, and to show their penitence in educating themselves up to rigid reconstruction, including even the Fifteenth Amendment. They have become very zealous admirers of General Grant, and, by a unanimity somewhat remarkable, have concluded to deny the rebel Colonel Thompson as their Governor, and nominate Judge Dent, now in Washington, but a citizen of Ohio, for Governor. They propose to take the constitution which was rejected two years ago; to elect Mr. Dent as Governor, to comply with all the terms and conditions of the Reconstruction laws; accept negro suffrage and political equality, and generally become instructed on the point that loyal heads are more profitable than disloyal ones, and that to be a fellow-citizen, but to take part in an integral part of the Democratic party.

The New York Sun, which, in its attempts to make for all, catalogue its original in the form of shining on both sides of the fence at once, put forward to make known its

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

NO RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL SECRETARY.

THE NEW ORLEANS SUGAR FRAUD.

COMMERCIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEDICAL CARDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

INSTRUCTION.

MEDICAL.

SCALES.

RAILROADS.

MEDICAL. 258

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For Non-Retention

Enfeebled and Delicate

Take No More Unpleasant

The Glory of Man is Strength;

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitution

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu

Health and Happiness,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

H. T. HELMBOLD

FREE TRADE.

Lecture by Henry Blanchard.

The Fallacies of Protection.

Future Discussion of the Subject.

Resolutions Adopted.

In response to the request of a large number of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, Hon. Henry Blanchard lectured last evening, in Library Hall, upon the subject of "Free Trade." About five hundred people, composed of the better element of men, with a pleasant sprinkling of ladies, were in attendance. Shortly after 8 o'clock the lecturer came into appearance upon the platform, and was introduced by the gentleman by the Rev. Robert Collyer, who stated that in a preliminary meeting of the friends of free trade a committee was appointed to select a series of lectures, and, if those resolutions were in readiness, Mr. Blanchard would be a proper person to open the course.

Dr. Ray, of the *Journal of Commerce*, then came upon the platform and said:

Mr. Chairman, The right of each citizen of a free country to express his opinion upon any subject that may be presented for the consideration of the people is one of the most valuable rights that we possess. It is the right which has been the most valuable to the people in the past, and it is the right which will be the most valuable to the people in the future. It is in the exercise of this right that we have the most security for the preservation of all our other rights. It is in the exercise of this right that we have the most security for the preservation of our liberties. The reason of it was that Colgrove, the murderer of Jones, was acquitted by the coroner's jury, was that all the monopoly interests of the city were represented on that jury, and the money was handed out of the pockets of the people to purchase the verdict that was rendered. It was the same thing that occurred in Paris, in Berlin, in Washington with a band of robbers. The *Journal of Commerce* is the only paper in this city among them a material representation of opinion.

A strong argument of protectionists was the taxation for revenue, but it was folly to uphold any present state of our country's tariff. It was folly to attempt to defend a system that was a constant source of irritation and discontent. The government, the people, the press, the pulpit, the bar, all are opposed to it. What do we say then? We say that we have been wrong; that we have been in the wrong for years; that we have been misled; that we have been deceived; that we have been robbed; that we have been plundered; that we have been oppressed; that we have been injured; that we have been wronged; and we say that we will be wronged, injured, oppressed, plundered, robbed, deceived, misled, deceived, misled, deceived, misled